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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/825,715	04/04/2001	Michael Raymond Connelly	A01029A	A01029A 3158	
21898 7	590 10/05/2004		EXAMINER		
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY PATENT DEPARTMENT			WACHTEL, ALEXIS A		
100 INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-2399			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1764		
			DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004	DATE MAILED: 10/05/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/825,715	CONNELLY ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Alexis Wachtel	1764				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day: ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4-4-2	<u>001</u> .					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceed applicant may not request that any objection to the description of the descripti	epted or b) objected to by the E frawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign pall All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ty documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6-04; 6-01; 1-03.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	(PTO-413) te atent Application (PTO-152)				

Detailed Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112: The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
 - claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. With respect to claim 7, method steps "a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,l" are directed to measuring various polymerization reaction parameters. Step "i" claims controlling the rate of monomer addition to the polymerization reaction such that a desired level of in-process monomer is maintained. Applicant fails to describe how method steps "a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,I" are used to control the rate of monomer addition.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US 4,742,472 to Sugimori et al.

With respect to claim 1: A method of controlling particle size of an emulsion polymer including the step of controlling the amount of in-process Art Unit: 1764

monomer present during the polymerization reaction (Col 6, lines 12-16).

Examiner notes that a control of monomer flow rate constitutes a control of amount of in-process monomer used.

With respect to claim 10. An apparatus for controlling standing monomer level in a polymerization reaction including:

- a) Temperature detecting means for detecting coolant temperature at a cooling jacket inlet (Col 3, lines 24-25);
- b) Temperature detecting means for detecting coolant temperature at a cooling jacket outlet (Col 3, lines 26-27);
 - c) Detecting means for detecting coolant flow rate (Col 3, line 28).
- d) Computing means for calculating Qjdyn (raw) and
 Uraw wherein Uraw is capped such that Umin Kuraw < Umax. Examiner notes
 that computer (6) is capable of performing the claimed operations.
- e) Means for obtaining Vfilt by inputting Uraw into a low pass first order filter. Examiner notes that computer (6) is capable of performing the claimed operations.
- f) Means for calculating a value for the dynamic jacket heat removal.

 Examiner notes that computer (6) is capable of performing the claimed operations.
- g) Means for calculating a heat release value of polymerization using the dynamic jacket heat removal value. Examiner notes that computer (6) is capable of performing the claimed operations.

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h) Means for calculating a difference between the calculated heat release value of polymerization and a target heat release value of polymerization.

Examiner notes that computer (6) is capable of performing the claimed operations.

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- i) Computing means for determining the level of in-process monomer in the polymerization reaction. Examiner notes that computer (6) is capable of performing the claimed operations.
- j) Controlling means for controlling the rate of monomer addition to the reactor such that a desired level of in-process monomer is maintained. Examiner notes that computer (6) is capable of performing the claimed operations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 2-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 4,742,472 to Sugimori et al.

With respect to claim 8, Sugimori et al's disclosure is broadly directed in a non-limiting manner to a method of emulsion polymerization without being limited to any specific quantity of monomer used or monomer type. With respect to claims 2-4 and 9, Sugimori et al fail to explicitly teach the use of the claimed

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amount of monomer. However, it is well established in the emulsion polymerization art that the amount of monomer used in emulsion polymerization is highly dependent on rates of reaction and type of monomer employed.

Accordingly one of ordinary skill would have determined the optimal amounts of monomer used through the process of routine experimentation when using various monomers for different applications.

With respect to claims 5 and 6, Sugimori et al do not teach the use of the claimed monomers nor the production of the claimed polymers. However, the use of the claimed monomers is well established in the polymer industry. One of ordinary skill would have desired to have used any suitable monomer including the claimed monomers with the advantageous method disclosed by Sugimori et al since the resulting polymers would have been reacted in a controlled and uniform manner.

With regards to claim 7, Sugimori et al teach a method of controlling standing monomer level in a polymerization reaction by

- a) Temperature detecting means for detecting
 coolant temperature at a cooling jacket inlet (Col 3, lines 24-25);
- b) Temperature detecting means for detecting coolant temperature at a cooling jacket outlet (Col 3, lines 26-27);
 - c) Detecting means for detecting coolant flow rate (Col 3, line 28).
- j) controlling the rate of monomer addition to the polymerization reaction such that a desired level of in-process monomer is maintained (Col 6, lines 12-17).

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Sugimori et al do not teach

- d) Computing means for calculating Qjdyn (raw) and Uraw wherein Uraw is capped such that Umin Kuraw < Umax.
 - e) obtaining Vfilt by inputting Uraw into a low pass first order filter.
 - f) Means for calculating a value for the dynamic jacket heat removal.
- g) calculating a heat release value of polymerization using the dynamic jacket heat removal value.
- h) comparing the calculated heat release value of polymerization and a target heat release value of polymerization.
- i) calculating the level of in-process monomer in the polymerization reaction. However steps d,e,f,g,h,I would have been obviously provided as a means of calculating process characteristics such monomer addition rate.

Prior Art of Record

8. The prior art of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure. In addition, the following references are cited for disclosing various aspects of Applicant's invention:

US 4249907; US 4249908; US 4329150; US 4241230

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alex Wachtel whose telephone number is 571-272-1455. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:30am to 6:30pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Glenn Caldarola, can be reached at (571)-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private

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PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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VIRGINIA MANOHARAN PRIMARY EXAMINER

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